raised at all. The fact that it was raised indicates the existence of an anti-American sentiment which speaks poorly for those who hold it. But, being raised, it was well that it should be thoroughly discussed and rightly and conclusively settled. We believe the American people are in favor of the Republican policy of protection, and that they will so declare to-day by a majority that will determine the policy of the government on this question for many years to come.

A LADY of Columbus who heard Sam Small's address on Prohibition day, at the Columbus, O. centennial, says he used the following

"If there were only two gates, and one led to bell and the other to the Republican partywell, I won't say which one I would go in at"

VOTE the straight Republican ticket. The supremacy of law and order and decent administration of public affairs in Indiana depends largely upon the election of Republicans to the minor offices. Don't scratch.

THINK of the outrages committed by the Sullivan-Harrison gang upon the helpless inmates of the Insane Aylum and vote to turn the rascals out. An unscratched legislative ticket will do

WE should regret to see any Democrat for whom we have the slightest personal regard attempt to interfere with legal Republican voters to-day. We do not think it would be healthy.

ABOUT this time to-morrow, Democrats who have risked and lost their money on Tom Taggart's assurances will feel like kicking themselves and him too.

## CHANDLER OR BYNUM.

If the question of re-electing Mr. Bynum to Congress could be presented to the people of this district as a business question, and entirely free from partisan politics, he would be overwhelmingly defeated.

Mr. Bynum does not represent the business Interests of the district. This city especially is deeply interested in the development of manufactures, in building up those we have and getting more. Our manufacturing interests are already large, but they ought to become much larger. Mr. Bynum is bitterly opposed to the policy of protection under which our present manufactures have grown up, and under which alone they can be expected to prosper. He favors free trade, and free trade would knock the manufacturing industries of this city higher than a kite.

Mr. Bynum's advocacy of free trade has led tim to make some very injurious attacks on American industries in general, and those of this city in particular. In his Atlanta speech he grossly slandered the city's manufactures and its workingmen, saying our factories were closed four months in the year, and our workmen out of money and out of credit as long. He drew a picture of an Indianapolis factory hand's wife supporting the family at the wash-tub because her husband could not get work, owing to protection. This speech alone ought to cost him his seat in Congress.

Thomas E. Chandler represents all that Bynum opposes. Under protection he has risen from a journeyman to be an employer, and now pays good wages to other men. He favors the policy which has made Indianapolis a manufacturing city, and which will keep it so. If the question could be presented as a business question, or free from partisan politics, Chandler would beat Bynum two to one. He ought to anyhow.

REPUBLICANS, be sure there are plenty of private carriages at the various precincts to-day. Should it be rainy there will be a demand for all the transportation that will be furnished.

THE Chesapeake nail-works, Harrisburg, Pa., employs 500 men, every one of whom will vote for Harrison and Morton. On the nails made the names of Harrison and Morton are stamped.

THE creative talent of the Democracy has been underestimated. Their invention of lies and frauds in this campaign has never been equaled.

VOTE for Chandler and rebuke Bynum, the man who went into another State and slandered Indianapolis and Indianapolis workingmen.

ROBBING AMERICAN WORKINGMEN.

A single fact is worth a thousand arguments. The capture of the Denver Cable Car Company's contract by British iron founders is a case in point. All the logic in the world could not equal it. Here is a case where a contract amounting to \$165,000 for cast-iron yokes, to be delivered in Denver, goes to a British manufacturer because he was able to underbid the lowest American bidder-\$5 per ton-in spite of the duty of 40 per cent, on the foreign castings. The contract was for 5,000 tons of yokes. The lowest American bid was \$38.90. A Kansas City broker got a British bid at \$33, and then took the bid in his own name at \$38. Thus the broker makes \$5 per ton and the foreign manufacturer does the work and pockets the money. Why could he underbid the lowest American bidder-\$5.90 per ton? Because English wages to molders and foundrymen are only one-half American wages. The \$165,000 paid to foreign manufacturers on this contract is that much money taken out of the country. The wages paid for this job, amounting to over \$100,000, is taken from American workmen and given to British. The duty on this class of goods should be increased so as to keep all such contracts at home. The Democratic party proposes to repeal even the present duty.

CHARLES A. MUNSON, Democratic candidate for Auditor of State, has issued a printed circular sent to the people of Allen county alone, in which it says: "The Auditor is a member of the State Board of Equalization, that affixes the levy in each county upon real estate and personal property for State tax purposes. There never has been an Auditor of State from northeastern Indiana, consequently you have not been represented." The circular is dishonestly demagogical. It implies that if elected Mr. Munson would favor that locality to the detriment of the other portions of the State. But as a matter of fact, the State Board of Equalization, for the purposes indicated, only meets once in six years. It met in 1886, and will not meet again until 1892, so that, if elected, Mr. Munson would not be a member of the board in that year. But in 1886 Allen county had a representative, in the person of Lieutenant-governor Robertson, who was not there by any favor of Mr. Munson's party. The circular should earn for Mr. Musson the contempt of .

CLOSE OF THE CAMPAIGN

Republican Enthusiasm Calls the People to Meetings and on the Streets.

Songs and Bright Speeches at the Noonday Gathering, While Crowds Collect at Principal Points in the Afternoon and Night.

Argument and Cheers the Occupation of People in Anticipation of Victory.

The Great Ball a Feature of a Day of Good Feeling-Other Incidents and Doings That Preceded the Casting of Ballots.

Returns from the election will be displayed to-night from the second floor of the Journal office building by a stereopticon. They will be received at that place by General Harrison and the Republican State central committee, the use of the rooms having been generously made by the Masonic Mutual Benefit Association. The Journal business and editorial rooms will be closed to all visitors this evening. This is done through no discourtesy, but to avoid interruption in the work.

The Republican Noon-Day Meeting. The closing meeting of the series of Republican love-feasts held each day at noon took place yesterday in Tomlinson Hall, and was the most glorious of the series. The audience was large, many ladies gracing the occasion with their presence, and being quite as enthusiastic in their demonstrations of applause and approval of music and orators as the voters who were present. The larger part of the audience came into the hall led by Company E of the Harrison and Morton Escort Guards, of Terre Haute, headed by the military band. Both of these splendid organizations were received with the wildest applause as the familiar strains of "Marching through Georgia" rang through the hall. Merrill Moores presided. After the Blaine and Logan Glee Club sang "Marching through Georgia," the audience joining in the chorus, the military band gave a dashing medley of patriotic airs, which was wildly cheered. Gen. J. R. Carnahan welcomed the visitors in

a ringing speech in which he called to mind the

days of 1861 to 1865, and the gallant souls that had gone from Terre Haute into the arm y of the Union, among them Gen. Nathan Kimball and John J. P. Blinn, the latter falling on the field of Gettysburg. He said the institutions of the country were, attacked to-day, and the patriotic people were, as in 1861, rising to defend them with that glorious son of Indiana to lead them. The Blaine and Logan Glee Club-called "The Gum Arabics," because they have stuck together through three presidential campaigns—sang "A Thousand Years My Own Columbia," and were followed by John G. Blake, who sang "Old Shady," receiving round after round of applause. Lucius B. Swift was introduced, as one who four years ago, from conscientious motives, had voted for Cleveland, but now supported Gen. Ben Harrison. "There is only time for a last word," said Mr. Swift, as he briefly but effectively told the devilish treatment given to the in-sane of Indiana—sixteen bundred afflicted human beings fed upon maggotty butter, rotton meats and decayed fruits, kicked, struck with the fist and cursed with the foul mouths of attendants chosen not for fitness, but given place because of political service. "People are treated like this," said the speaker, "nowhere except in the prisons of Russia, and there is no hope of a change unless the Republicans are victorious. No Democrat has said a word favoring a change while it is written in the Re-publican platform that the benevoinstitutions shall be out of politics." He also cited the fact that, in this city five weeks ago, an act against the civilservice law had been committed. In the office of Charles Zollinger, Unnited States pension agent, the clerks had been assessed \$600 for election purposes and had been forced to pay it. He showed the character of the men who had been discharged from the postoffice, among the war-worn veterans, Capt. Wallace Foster, Capt. Andrew J. Wells and James Eads-the last soldier with a wooden leg-to make room for political strikers. Among the men who took a place wacated by the removal of these gallant soldiers was one indicted and fined for giving liquor to a girl thirteen years old, and the Criminal Court outraged bumanity by not punishing him for a graver crime. "This man is yet in the postoffice," said the speaker, "eating the bread of our comrades turned out without cause. but, by the blessing of heaven and the order of General Harrison, he shall not handle mail much longer in that office."

Ben Smith, a colored man, sang a war lyric preceding the song with a short talk. "I never enjoyed the days of slavery mysetf," said Mr. Smite facetionaly; "but my father enjoyed those days. I am rather black myself, for which I am thankful to my mother, who didn't keep any back door open in 1858 while the Dem-

eratic party was in session. John L. Griffiths, who next spoke, said he had visited sixty-seven counties in the State, and never had he seen the Republicans so united in their resolve to achieve victory. "By our votes," he said, "we propose that Benjamin Harrison shall go to the White House and Alvin P. Hovey

The Harrison Home Glee Club then sang the following rollicking song: To-morrow is election day,

Republicans will have their say, Du da, du da dey. The presidential nags will run, Du da, du da, You bet your boots we'll have some fun, Du da, du da dey.

Du da, du da,

We're going to work to-night, Ve're going to work all day: If you've any money to bet on the race Don't bet on the free-trade bay. Ben Harrison is a thoroughbred, There are no flies upon his head,

No clogs or heavy weights he wears, Protection is the flag he bears. He's a thoroughbred for a running mate, The fleetest in the Empire State:

This matchless pair cannot be beat, And they are sure to win the heat. The free-trade scrub is inclined to kick, His feet are large and his neck is thick; He's fed on rye and British ale,

The word is go! Around they speed, The thoroughbreds are away shead; Behind them, blundering over the track, Comes free-trade scrub and British Jack

The cuckle-burs are thick on his tail.

Rev. Mr. Price, colored, pastor of Simpson Chapel, infamously attacked in yesterday's Sentinel for a sermon preached the day before, was the next speaker. "The Sentinel," said Mr. Price, "has charged me with making an incendiary appeal. The remarks made were concerning my father, William Price, who was sold from Richmond, Va., to New Orleans, and in attempting to escape was hunted by bloodhounds -hunted to his grave. I said this was done by Democrats." Mr. Price, continuing, made a stirring appeal to colored men to stand by the Republican ticket.

Harry D. Pierce, a life-long Democrat, nephew of the late Vice-president Hendricks, was the next speaker, and made a forceful fiveminute speech, commenting upon Cleveland's free-trade message and the indignation that followed it, causing Democratic speakers to at-tempt to modify it in interpreting it to their audiences. He said it was another attempt of the solid South to rule or ruin, and the loyal people of the land should stand firm against it. The meeting closed with singing "Good-bye

Grover, Good-bye," in which everybody took

Scenes on the Street. Aside from the usual run of business, yesterday, politics reigned almost exclusively on the streets of the city. On corners and on sidewalks groups of men stood, some arguing, some expressing opinions, and again, others volunteering an occasional bet. It was a day of comparative quiet, so far as any disturbance was concerned growing out of political discussion, although in one or two cases, blows were resorted to as a convincing argument. Business of a transient character was pretty generally reduced to as unimportant a phase as possible, and the hours were devoted to canvassing or discussion. Visitors were few, for the importance of being at home on this election day and but for the influence of Charles B. How-

had convinced the average citizen that was a far more day before fitting time to later. leave It seemed to be conceded by all that the time for public demonstration to cease had come, and quiet talk was more extensively used. Candidates for the minor offices were seldom met with on the streets. Late in the afternoon General Harrison left his home for his office, walking the entire distance. On all sides his appearance elicited round after round of enthusiastic cheering, and in such places as the New Denison Hotel and the postoffice, where crowds had collected, the cheers were deafening. Hats were thrown into the air as the General passed along, and such remarks as "We'll put you in," "You're all right," etc., were frequently heard. The appearance of the General suggested the idea to some of rolling the campaign ball, which reached this city last Saturday. Starting from the headquarters of the fire department, it was taken through all the principal streets time and time again, pulled by a line of men reaching four blocks from front to rear, preceded by the Brotherhood Band. It was one of the most unique and enthusiastic demonstration of the campaign. There is quite a history about the ball, which has figured so prominently so far in the canvass. It is owned by and is the work of D. F. Brookett, of Cumberland, Md. The idea of constructing such a ball originated in the minds of several of the citizens of Cumberland, and was first suggested by the fact that in that same city was built the famous Harrison ball of 1840. This latter was constructed entirely of wood by Robert Shriver, and from his own yard was started upon a tour that extended over considerable territory, though not as extensive as that over which the one of 1888 has traveled. The construction of the latter was begun early in July. Men of both parties, with their families and friends, visited the scene of the building, and to satisfy their whime, each in his turn stepped inside the sphere, desiring to have it said that they had been so honored when it should be made famous by the election of the Republican candidates. The mechanism of the ball is simple in the extreme. Standing on the ground it is forty-two feet in circumference and fourteen in diameter. For the axle is used a piece of three-inch gas-pipe, and on this is built a wooden wheel with six spokes. Bracing these and forming the spherical foundation are thirtyeight steel ribs, over which is stretched the canvas that forms the exterior. Around the canvas and serving as a rim to the wheel on the interior is a circular tire of wood six inches square, banded by wrought iron, upon which the whole structure rests, and being the only portion that comes in contact with the ground in rolling. The canvas is made in eighteen segments, aiternating red and white, while at each end of the horizontal diameter are thirty-eight stars on a blue field. Covering the canvas are numerous mottoes, all pertaining to the campaign, and so arranged as to be easily read from a distance. The ball weighing 1,000 pounds, and costing \$600, was dedicated at a grand ratification meetheld at Cumberland, Aug. 2, and from that time on it has been moving over the country, stopping at all the principal cities. On all these occasions it has been under the personal management of Mr. Brocktt, who has traveled over 5,000 miles since the opening of the campaign. Begipping at Cumberland he made a complete tour of Mary and, stopping at Hagerstown, Forsburg, Rockville, Baltimore, and other points. Every imaginable difficulty was experienced in its transportation, which was done by hand. Muddy roads, steep hills, and small unbridged streams were often encountered, and on several occasions, where bridges were too small to admit its entrance, the old plan of foating from bank to bank was adopted Leaving the State of Maryland, New York was next traversed, its first appearance there being at the Blainereception. On that occasion it was under the management of the Irish-American Republican Club, consisting of 3,500 members, all from the city of New York, which spectacle was everywhere cheered as nailing the campaign lie that the Irish-American vote of New York would go solid for Cleveland. New Jersey, Delaware, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, West Virginia and Ohio were all traveled over and reaching Indiana the final purpose of its construction was achieved. "Here it will remain," said Mr. Brocket yesterday, "until after the election, and then I propose to start it rolling to Washington where it will be used in the inauguration exercises. I say it without any conditions, for from the enthusiasm I have seen along the way, I am sertain that it will be needed. My only object was to land it here on Indiana soil so that when all the returns are in I can start it to Washington right here from General Harrison's own home.

Night Before the Battle. There has probably been no time since the campaign opened when the subject of politics has been so universally discussed as yesterday and last night. Among the traveling men who chanced to be spending the day in the city, and among such citizens as congregated down town, no other theme was introduced in conversation, which pretty generally took the shape of guesses at the probable results, rather than any discussions of campaign arguments. In and around the hotel corridors little knots of men were collected, each with an opinion to express, but none so confident as to back their statements by money. Betting has gradually fallen very low; due to a lack of confidence on the part of Democrats. While they invariably assert their firm belief that Cleveland is to be the next President of the United States, the large number of unaccepted bets on Harrison and Morton only evidence the fact that such expressions emanate more from party fealty than actual belief. While pot of any great value as a logical inference. these straws indicate, to some extent, the way in which the wind blows. Later on it is be lieved that when the true north wind of Repablican conviction reaches the present incumbent of the Presidential chair he will be convinced of the folly of his preference for the milder Southern breezes. It was not uninteresting or unprofitable to listen to some of the conversation among commercial travelers at the hotels last night, for from no more reliable source can a general idea of the country's political complexion be gained.

"It won't do for us to say much in public print," remarked one, a representative of one of timore, "because we meet with men who are so narrow-minded as to refuse to buy of a man unless he is on the same side of the fence as himself. But since you have asked me how I have found the enthusiasm over the country I have no hesitancy in telling what any man can see if he travels. I never have voted but once, and then I voted the Democratic ticket. I never have been at my home during presidential election but that once, but I remember very well the political campaigns I have passed through, and I have never seen one to equal this. If I am any judge of men's actions, I think there is no doubt about Harrison's success. In New York I never have witnessed as much opposition against a candidate as exists there to-day against Cleveland, and I believe that has had more effect on the politics of the country than the Democrats realize."

"You will vote the Republican ticket?" he was "Yes, I shall vote it from principle. I do not intend to lose my vote this year if I can avoid it. And just let me explain why. On my line of goods there is a duty of 70 per cent, and the Mills bill proposes to reduce this to 40 per cent. Now, while this reduction wouldn't materially affect me, it would reduce the wages of the workingmen in our pipe factories throughout the land from 40 to 50 per cent. For this very reason you won't find a merchant in my line anything but a Republican. At least he would

be an exception. G. W. R. Reed has been a life-long Democrat of Madison, Ind , traveling for the tea house of J. H. Catherwood, Philadelphia. He has a territory covering twenty States, and since the campaign opened he has made the complete circuit. "I have found enthusiasm on both sides," he said, "but in some localities where I least expected it I have found opposition to Cleveland. Take Missonri, for example. I was talking with one of the leading Democrats in St. Louis recently, and be made the remark that it would be a good thing if his State would go Republican in this election, simply because it would rid it of the odium of being denominated a part of the solid South. The contest will be close there and many believe that the Democratic control of the State is at an

An agent for a New York fancy goods house, who has been and is a stanch Democrat, said last night: "There is one thing that speaks for itself, although it may not seem to be of any consequence. Our house has made a specialty of importing campaign badges. I myself started out with an immense supply, carrying four times as many Republican as Democratic, and you have my word for it when I say that I sold six Harrison badges where I sold one for Cleveland. We came to look upon the latter as drags on the market. These sales were made right in New

The Deaf and Dumb Institute. J. C. F. Wheeler, a well-known deaf mute of Vincennes, urges every deaf mute in Indiana to vote the Republican ticket to-day. He said to-a Journal reporter yesterday: "I received recently a circular from the present Democratic officers of the Deaf and Dumb Institute, defending its management. Now, I want to say that from the day the Rev. Thomas McIntire left the institution it has been poorly conducted. A dentist was appointed to succeed Mr. McIntire,

land there would have been serious trouble when the institution was given over to the con trol of partisans. The boys all carried revolvers and shot the ceiling full of holes. It is shameful the way students at the institute have been treated. I watched over the sleeping and bath-rooms during 1881, and I helped take care of three or four boys who died from lung fever. They were badly treated by the officers, and their breasts were fairly cooked by so much flyblistering. I have always believed they would have recovered if they had been properly cared for. The circular sent out by the Democrats goes on to say that there are in the institution some good teachers. That may be true, for if all the old teachers had been discharged the institution might as well have been closed. The teachers who are there are not paid enough for their services. I know that money that should go to teachers goes to pay particular merchants big prices for bad butter. This is done to hold the political influence of these men. What all mutes want is a board of management, selected by the Governor, and they would like to see the superintendent have the right to employ whom he pleases. In conclusion, let me urge all deaf mutes and their friends in Indiana to vote for a reorganization. This can only be done by voting the straight Republican ticket.'

Close of the County Campaign. The county campaign closed satisfactorily to the Republicans in every way, and the party workers feel confident that General Harrison will carry the county by a good majority, and that every candidate on the Republican county ticket will be elected. It has been a long and hard-fought battle, and the chairman of the county committee, and his assistants in every precinct, deserve credit for the manner in which they have conducted the campaign. From the beginning the drift of the sentiment has all been with the Republicans, but still a great deal of hard work devolved upon the central committee. So far as Mr. Harding and his assistants are concerned it has been a campaign of intelligence. Everything has been done openly and the citizens of Indianapolis bave been asked to support General Harrison because of his statesmanship and high character, and because he represents the principle of protection for home industries. His election, they have also kept prominently before the people, would be a credit to every citizen of Indiana, without regard to politics. Chairman Harding and Secretary Saulcy agree in saying that from the beginning of the campaign they have had the hearty co-operation of hundreds of Republicans who never before took an active part in politics. Instead of having to hunt men to do work, applications for something to do have come from scores of Republicans in every ward. Republicans recognize that this is not a year when scratching should be done, and every candidate on the county ticket is certain of a good majority.

Ninth Ward Polls. There is a misunderstanding about the voting places in the Ninth ward, and but few residents of the ward could learn yesterday where the polls were to be located. According to the commissioners' record the places are at No. 34 North New Jersey street for the first precinct, northwest corner Market and Noble streets for the second precinct, but it is claimed by the members of the board that the voting places were changed at the June meeting, and that an error was made in the record According to the last official statement the polls will be established at the following points: Pirst precinct: Northwest corner East and Second precinct: No. 39 North East street.

Impromptu Speeches. A large crowd gathered in front of the New Denison to hear some speeches on the tarif issue, last evening, the debate being opened by Mr. H. H. Steele, a commercial traveler, of Washington, D. C., with a brief and clear protectionist argument, which was loudly applauded. He was replied to by E. E. Fellows, of Muskegon, Mich., who spoke for free trade. He was followed by Mr. J. D. Haines, of Columbus, O., whose remarks in favor of protection, based on statistics of labor in the coal regions of Pennsylvania, were repeatedly cheered, the close of his speech being rendered almost inaudible thereby. He was followed by the crowd on retreating into the hotel, and many shook hands

Observations of a Wealthy German. Mr. Isenmeyer, a wealthy German of St Louis and father-in-law of Dr. Wehrman, of this city, has just arrived from Europe, where he has been for the past four months. He says it is surprising the interest Germany is evincmg in this American election. He took occasion to visit while there a large number of manufacturing establishments which are building largely on the hopes of Cleveland's election. The manufacturers there seemed very much surprised that Mr. Isenmeyer, being a German, was not going to vote for Cleveland, from the fact that his election would be such an advantage to Germany. Mr. Isenmeyer says that if the American people could only realize the in-terest that the European countries are taking in this election they would vote to a man for

Where the German Vote Is Going. Louis Haase, of this city, in his earnestness for the Republican cause, wrote recently to his cousin, Joseph Levy, in New York city, relative to his political preferences. He was somewhat in doubt as to Mr. Levy's position, but yester-day that doubt was removed by his receiving a letter from him in which the following is given: 'In answering your letter, I have to tell you that I am for Harrison and Morton. There are over twenty friends of mine who voted for Cleveland. All of them vote this year for Harrison and Morton and protection. I am in full hope that the Republican party will carry New York State by a big majority."

The Inefficient Postal Service.

A lawyer, coming down to his office yesterday morning, picked up in the middle of Meridian the largest pipe and smokers' emporiums of Bal- street a large piece of mail matter addressed to the wife of a well-known resident on that street. The finder waited some minutes, looking back and forth for a mail-carrier, but none was in sight. He was gone, oblivious of the way he was scattering valuable mail in the streets. The finder of this package, not very long ago, addressed a letter to a neighbor living three blocks away. It was delivered precisely eight days after mailing, as the postmark showedthe delay nearly causing a difficulty between friends, one of whom was expecting the delayed

The Vote of the Veterans. "The large attendance and spirit at our regiment meeting to-night," said Col. Spahr at the Republican love-feast in front of the New Denison last evening, "shows that the enthusiasm among Grand Army men is growing every moment, up to the last, and that is a good representation of the whole State. Our men are everywhere well organized, determined and active advocates of Harrison and Morton, Hovey and Chase, and it is my opinion that at least 85 per cent, of the membership of the Grand Army in Indiana will be found on our side to-morrow.

They Are for Harrison. Charles Schner, long a well-known business man of large connection and acquaintance, asks to have his name enrolled among the Germans protesting against Paul Kouss's erroneous assumption. Mr. Schner says, did time suffice, he could name scores of his fellow-countrymen who intend to vote for Harrison to-day, and whose names were not on the published lists.

Politics and Politicians. The Harrison Zonaves, of this city, one of the best drilled campaign clubs in the State, gave the Journal an exhibition of their proficiency last evening. Their pretty uniforms and perfect evolutions attracted much attention from

everybody. The Nordyke & Mormon Company will very generously furnish transportation to-day to all the employes, Republicans and Democrats, in its shop, from there to their respective voting places and return at all all hours of the day, in order that they may not lose their time.

The band which accompanied the Terre Haute visitors, yesterday, called at the Journal office in the afternoon and gave some very fine music. The escort guards also drilled in front of this office, performing some evolutions that demonstrated their familiarity with military

The returns as they come in to-night will be displayed at several places about the city. They will be read from the stage of Tomlineon Hail and displayed in front of the Western Union and Postal telegraph offices, also in front of the Model and When stores. The Columbia Club will receive the returns in a private room to which none but members will be admitted. They can procure tickets at No. 1 East Wash-

A colored man, who works for Mr. D. W. Coffin, received yesterday a bulldozing circular beginning with, "Beware," and ending with "Lookout! The prison doors are open," and signed "The Committee of One Hundred." This committee never sent out such a circular, and it is only another Democratic scheme to intimidate Republicans, and parties receiving them should pay no attention to them.

COY'S PRESENCE SUSPECTED

The Reports as to His Arrival to Take Charge of His Followers.

Men State Positively that They Saw the Little Boss, but an Active Search for Him Fails to Uncover His Hiding Place.

A rumor in which many are inclined to believe there is more truth than fiction spread like wildfire over the city, last night, to the effect that the convicts, Coy and Bernhamer, had been pardoned by President Cleveland, and had arrived in the city over an afternoon train on the L. E & W. Just how much fact may be accredited to the report is hard to tell, as all investigations last night, so far as it could be substantiated. seemed to point to the conclusion that, in case the pardon had been issued and the convicts actually in town, they would be sufficiently expert in the tricks of Satan to avoid any exposure or observation. Were the matter left to public opinion on the question of their honor or their readiness to accept any such streak of political luck it is thought that not only Republicans, but a large percentage of wellthinking Democrats would locate at once the leaders of Indianapolis election frauds within the precincts of their own home. The possibility of the fact that Coy had been liberated through the kindness of his Democratic warden and by the higher authority of Grover Cleveland, is based upon a bit of history that dates back several months, as well as upon the observations of citizens at the Union Station last night. It seems, as derived from Democratic sources,

that some time ago Mrs. Coy, in conversation

with a circle of friends, remarked that

all would go well with her husband in time for him to get home by election day. When pressed further by inquiry as to her meaning, and it is with no disrespect to the woman that her name is brought into this connection. she replied, in a confidential way, that the Coy followers in the city had evinced some hostility to the Democratic management after the sudden disposition of their leader by the Committee of One Hundred, and had even binted that when the November election came their services would not be rendered in as friendly a manner as they might be. As soon as this indicratic ringleaders, they assured the "gang" that if they would consent to throw their whole efforts toward the success of the party ticket they in their turn would promise that either on the day before or on the day of the election their fondly cherished Simeon would be restored to them, giving as a basis of such promise the assurance that it was authorized by personal word from President Cleveland. The matter was dropped at that time, and the "gang" did their duty. Some cor-respondence has passed between Coy and par-ties in the city, the exact nature of which cannot be ascertained, but it is believed that they contained assurances of his presence here to-day. The first suspicion that was aroused here last night was due to telegrams from various points, stating that the information had been received that the pardons had been issued, and further asking whether or not it could be substantiated. Reporters were at once started out over the city, and while their efforts availed but little, so far as actual truth goes, they brought to light some facts that seem a trifle suspicious, to say

A number of men, claiming to have been at the depot as Coy stepped off the train, positively asserted that there was no possible doubt in their minds as to the genuineness of their im-pressions. A. T. Hughes, living at No. 250 Fayette street, has known Coy for years, and as he walked into the New Denison Hotel last night, his statement that he had seen Coy aroused a tide of indignant surprise that swept through the crowded corriders with remarkable rapidity. The plain, open story of Hughes seemed to leave but little room for doubt, and when asked by a Journal reporter for his story. he replied, "I was standing on the deopt plat-form as the L. E. & W. train from the north pulled in, and I was completely overcome by surprise when I saw Coy step off. I thought I might be mistaken, but a second glance satisfied me. I heard several men greet him with 'Hello, Sim,' and as he walked away, arm-in-arm with his bosom friends, who had gone to the train to meet him. I recognized the low, fat form of the original Coy." Mr. Hughes was so confident that his eyes had not deceived him that no argument could shake him in his

T. W. Rynn, No. 129 South street, who resides opposite Coy and has been on intimate terms with the family for years, also gave the same story in substance. He was found at his residence, and related, in addition to the fact that he had positively seen Coy, an incident that is at least a trifle against Sim's cause. During the afternoon Mrs. Coy, in conversation with Mrs. Rynn, said that she was having a new dress made by her dress-maker, and that she (Mrs. Coy) had just seen the dress-maker, urging her to have the garment completed by last night, as she said, "I want to be ready for Sim. He is coming back home to-night." Mrs. Coy was seen by a Journal reporter, but she denied every rumor that might be affoat as to her husband's presence in the city.

"He is not here, then, you positively assert? she was asked. "Well, if he is, I haven't seen him. But I think you can rest assured he is just where he has been for the past few months.

"What was your meaning this afternoon when you urged your dress-maker to have your dress ready for to-night, as you expected Sim "I know I made that remark, but it was only

in fun. I did not aim to convey any meaning in what I said." Joseph McCollum, living at 447 East McCarty

street, claims to have seen Coy, and that they shook hands. Numerous other individuals made like assertions. As a final resort to authenticate the report, telegrams were sent to Washington and to Michigan City. Reply was immediately received from Dan Lamont, the President's private secretary, that there was no foundation whatever in the rumor, and that Coy was still safe behind the bars at Michigan City. But a telogram failed to receive any recognition from the latter point, as the offices had been closed to outside communication. The L. E. & W. officials and operators could get no word from their branch lines in that city, nor were private messages answered. United States Marshall Hawkins stated that if Cov had been pardoned the papers would first be served to him by President Cleveland and from him to the warden of the Northern prison, and he further stated that no word had been received by him of any such official action. Opinions differed among citizens as to the re-

liability of the report, as it seems to be a rather bold move for the Democracy to make. However, it at once recalled the treatment Coy re-ceived up to the time of his imprisoment and afterwards. His career was dissected into every conceivable detail on the streets, in the hotels and business houses, and everywhere the indignation was raised to the highest possible pitch. It will be remembered by those who are familiar with the Coy trouble how, after his arrest and conviction of the crime of tally-sheet forgery, he was placed in the Marion county jail under the exclusive supervision of Sheriff King, a loyal Democratic official, as he afterward proved. While under sentence for penitentiary confinement he was set at liberty to help pilot his county ticket through a fraudulent election, and with the stigma of the courts upon him he moved around the community with as much freedom as would any private citizen. Notonly this, but partiality was plainly showered upon him in the treatment he received. But it did not end here, as after his removal to Michigan City he was given a warm place in the heart of Warden Murdock. There it is said he wore the stripes, but they did not mean the same rigorous enforcement of deserved. prison equality in the way of food and shelter. This Democratic treatment tendered him furnished ample ground last night for a logical conclusion that if a county sheriff could liberate a convict for the purpose of aiding his county ticket by his intamous influence, notwithstanding the restrictions rightfully covering him by the law, there would be no hesitancy on the part of a State warden to grant the same privilege, especially where all are bound together by Democratic policies and Coyism. There are men in this city, and all over the State, who still remember too vividly the frauds perpetrated by Coy to be able to endure his inspiring presence during a national election, when in the eyes of all order-loving men he should be relegated to seeluded confinement for years to come.

A Case of Cheek. To the Editor of the Indianapolis Journat:

I want to say to my comrades that it is in my opinion the height of impudence on the part of such Democrats as Major Mitchell and Mr. Sullivan to ask that Republicans vote for them tomorrow. But the average Democrat has more cheek than an army mule, and we may expect this from them. They want us to help them into office, and they want it badly—but they will go elevator and all modern conveniences.

to the polls and vote a straight Democratic ticket every time. I know Republicans who voted for John E. Sullivan and Thomas Taggart who are now ready to kick themselves for so doing. Beware of their sweet promises, made only to be broken. Go to the polls to-morrow and vote a straight Republican ticket, without scratching, and don't allow any one to put Democratice pasters on you tickets. INDIANAPOLIS, Nov. 5. OLD SOLDIER

GENERAL HARRISON'S CALLERS.

Ladies and a Military Company Bring to Him Two Valuable Presents.

The last day of the Indiana campaign preceding the election was made one of more than ordipary pleasure to General and Mrs. Harrison, as it afforded another opportunity for one of those exhibitions of regard on the part of his admirers and friends in which the campaign has abounded. Early yesterday morning Company A Harrison and Morton Guards, of Terre Haute, accompanied by a number of ladies, reached the city, bearing presents to the General and Mrs. Harrison. Both were voted to the distinguished couple at the Germania fair, at Terre Haute, held on Saturday night last. The guards were officered by J. W. Ebel, captain. Louis Baganz, first lieutenant, and William Boyd, second lieutenant. They had in line forty-eight men, a drum corps of six pieces, and the Terre Haute Military Band of nineteen pieces. The committee of ladies accompanying con-

Mrs. Geo. Hammerstein. Mrs. Wm. Reeves.

sisted of the following: Mrs. S. W. Hunter. Mrs. J. W. Ebel. Mrs. Louis Baganz. Mrs. W. S. McClain. Mrs. D. W. Keifner. Mrs. Robert Haymen. Mrs Frank Hall. Mrs. Geo. Hoffman. Mrs. Frank Sibley. Mrs. Paul Baganz. Mrs. Charles Eads. Mrs. L. Gallispie. Mrs. George Kramer. Mrs. Wm. Pennell. Mrs. H. E. Lewis. Mrs. Frank Murphy. Mrs. J. M. Davis.

Miss Emme Kantman. Miss Mary Moench. Miss Isabel Eads. Miss May Hammerstein Miss Jessie Bell. Miss Lena Duenweg. Miss Lizzje Lunan. Miss Lillie Rapson. Miss Amanda Benson. Miss Effie Reece. Miss Della Harrison. Miss Cora Kuhlman. Miss Lulu Grub. Miss Cora Jarver. Miss Ida Lunstrum. Miss Jenny Reeves. Miss Clara Lunstrum.

Mrs. M. Lunstrum. After reaching the city the ladies and guards formed in line, and were escorted to the residence of General Harrison, the streets being thronged with people along the line of march. The present brought to the General consisted of a beautiful silver chair, twelve inches high, and degantly upholstered with red plush, surmounted by an eagle. It was known at the fair as the "President's chair," and was a perfect miniature of an easy chair. The present to Mrs. Harrison was a costly flower-stand. Mr. Ebel presented the chair in a few remarks, and Mer-Ebel presented the stand to Mrs. Harrison on behalf of the ladies. General Harrison replied

Captain Ebel and Gentlemen-I am very much obliged to you for this friendly visit. It comes in the nature of a surprise, for it was only a little while ago that I was advised of your intention. I thank you for this gift; it is intended, I suppose, as a type, and a type of a very useful article, one that does not come amiss in any relation of life. Only those who for months found their only convenient seat on a log or a cracker box, know what infinite luxury there was in even a common Windsor chair. We are glad to welcome you to our home, and will be glad to greet personally the members of this club and these ladies who

The General then, in behalf of Mrs. Harrison, thanked the ladies for the handsome present which they had brought her. Among other presents received by the General during the day was a silk-covered sofa pillow, voted to him as the most popular candidate by a Methodist fair at Port Washington, New York; a basket of cut flowers from an admirer in Mississippi; a chair made of buckeyes from Wesley Rogers, of Cleves, O.; a cane cut from the battle-field of Lookout Mountain by W. Crutchfield, of Chattanooga; another cane taken from the battlefield of Port Hudson by L. F. Ellis, of the One-hundred-and-thirty-first New York Volunteers; several horse-shoes, wish-bones and some very patalable fruit.

TEETH that loosen through ill-health May be rendered more secure, Flaccid gums and fetid breath Soon grow healthy, sweet and pure. Sozodont brings this about, As the world long since found out.

THE beneficial effects of Brown's Expectorant as a cure for coughs and colds is experienced ou taking the very first dose; 50 cents a botile.

AMUSEMENTS.

ELECTION RETURNS Will be read from the stage at the

PARK THEATER, To-Night

FAIR PLAY

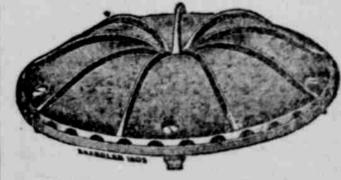
As presented by Mr. BOOKER, Miss LEIGH, and

YOU CAN

See the show and hear the returns all for one price of admission.

> FOR A SHORT TIME MUNKACSY'S GREAT PAINTING Christ on Calvary AT PLYMOUTH CHURCH NOW OPEN 9 A. M. TO 10 P. M.

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